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857 for her future. She must do as they say or pay for her
573 refusal by beatings from them. Her lot is not a pleasant one if her desires conflict with the plans of her father or brothers.

164 If she has been a victim of that dreadful tropical disease, yaws, and has any ulcer caused by it, her brothers may take her to the nearest medical aid—either to the
• [743] Government or mission clinic—and seek healing for her, for they will be at a decided disadvantage in obtaining the marriage price they seek if their sister is still suffering from this disease and has unhealed ulcers.

Or she may have trachoma and may have suffered for years from trichiasis, and now they seek medical and surgical aid for this. What man will want a half-blind wife or be willing to pay any reasonable number of cattle for her? But when these physical defects are remedied, they may hope to get the usual number of cattle for her, and that, to them, is the major point.

593 Their sister must be physically able to bear a living,
583 healthy child and regain her own health. Or, if she fail repeatedly in the first point or possibly fails to survive the ordeal of child-birth herself, her husband and his people may, and practically always do, ask for the return of the cattle which they paid as the marriage price.

So it is worth their while to invest the price of a sheep or two in securing physical health for their sister in order that she may bring them a greater number of cattle, and that her physical condition may not cause them to have to return the cattle they have received for her.

Her lot may be a most unhappy one if the man she loves has not the number of cattle her people desire or if they wish her to marry some one else. But if her health is good and her desires in regard to her future husband coincide with those of her family, her lot is a happy one.

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757 to collect taxes, and thus come across many cases of yaws.
759 Probably few patients receive more than one injection,
651 for the Government officials do not stay long in one place, but that at least does its bit towards the healing process and also towards the prevention of the spread of this disease. And no doubt this medical work brought right to the Nuer's door, helps to alleviate the pain caused by the loss of their cattle as they are taken for the payment of taxes.

743 During the rainy season when the Sobat river is
757 navigable, and in all seasons on the Nile, the hospital boat—the *Lady Baker*—with at least one English physician and his helpers on board, provides treatment for all cases that can be reached in the towns along the rivers. Intravenous injections are given, and dressings are done. The dreadful ulcers receive one day's treatment at least. All who come to the hospital boat are treated for their various complaints. Those who wish may accompany the doctor to the hospital at Malakal, where they will receive free medical, surgical, and hospital care; they are given free transportation there and back to their villages again.

At Nasser there is a mission clinic. Here patients are encouraged to stay until they have received four of the intravenous injections and also a large daily dose of potassium iodide. Their sores are also dressed three times a week. Many, of course, leave before this course of treatment is completed, but others stay until a complete cure is effected. Skin grafts have been done at different times, three cases have been really successful.

Other remedies, such as bismuth, have been tried at this clinic, but beyond a palliative effect have been useless; the result has been time wasted for the Nuer and no definite cure. The intravenous injections were finally found satisfactory.

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797 and educational lines. Itinerating work is also done by the members of the mission.

They have a church, clinic, and school, as well as three dwelling houses and a storeroom. A number of fruit trees have been planted and they have plenty of fruit for personal use.

The personnel of this station consists of from four to six adults.

797 871 Practically all the school pupils are working on the compound. They go to school for an hour or two at least and then work the remainder of the working day. Their wages are based upon their working hours, but all children, especially those who show any aptitude in learning, are required to attend school. Should they refuse, which they seldom do, they are dropped from the workers' list and some other eager applicant is taken on who is not averse to going to school.

At the Nasser Mission the work-bell rings at 6 a.m. All workers then attend the service with morning prayers and roll-call from 6 a.m. to 6.30. a.m. At 6.30 the workers go to their work and school opens. Lessons continue in the school until nine o'clock when chapel is held.

At 9.30 all workers are given one-half hour for breakfast. At ten o'clock the work-bell again rings and work on the compound and in the school is resumed until 1 p.m. when the working day is finished.

797 ●743 At 6.30 a.m. the clinic is opened by the Nuer helpers, the doctor (if there is one) or nurses not coming until 9 o'clock, except for supervisory or emergency work.

Arabic-speaking people are cared for at the clinic from 9–10 a.m. as are all the workers who come. From 10 to 10.30 a.m. the clinic service is held, which consists of songs, prayers, and a Bible story. All Nuer and Anuak

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patients, except those working on the compound, are supposed to be present if they wish for medicine that day; emergency cases are always treated at any time. After this service treatment is given to all who come. 797 743

On Sundays services are held in the church consisting of church service and Sunday school; in the afternoon a song service may be held. Or the song service may be omitted and a night church service held in one of the homes. The church can seldom be used at night on account of the ever-present mosquito. Sometimes the Bible lesson in church is given by a Nuer. Some of them show real talent for public speaking. There are from 150 to 160 Christians, but they are scattered throughout the various sections of Nuerland.

The church is not yet organized in the sense in which we understand organization. There is a committee of native Christians who have been appointed to supervise the receipt and expenditure of monies, but always with the aid of a missionary. A session is also appointed who help to examine candidates for baptism. Sometimes the examination they give is indeed rigid. The candidate's major sins of the past may be mentioned in detail. He is not merely asked to forsake sin, but those sins to which he is more subject are mentioned in particular. Sometimes a member of the session may be suspended, owing to some sin in which he has actively taken part.

Sometimes it seems as if the results of our work were small. Then some incident fills us with encouragement and we are amazed to find the extent to which the Nuer Christians are willing to trust Him whom they have so recently accepted as their God.

School work is carried on five days a week. The fact that all books must either be written in this language or translated into it is a serious handicap, for this transla- 797 871